THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

ENGELHARD & SAUNDERS,
Editors and Proprietors.

TO WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

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Wilmington Journal.

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Wilmington Journal

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1873.

THE NEW YORK ELECTIONS.

The town elections in New York this spring have resulted in immense gains for the Democratic party. The Albany *Argus* gives some interesting details of the victory. In thirty-seven counties the opponents of Redpathism made a net gain of eighty-four Supervisors since last year, and completely redeemed fifteen counties. Last year the Opposition carried only five of these thirty-seven, and this year they carried twenty. In the interior cities twelve municipal elections have been held. Last year the Radicals carried them all, while this year the Democrats were successful in seven and the Republicans in five. In the language of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, "the Democracy seem to be as lively as ever, and come up to the election scratch this spring smiling, confident, and successful."

The New York *World* is encouraging upon these splendid and unpooling gains, says they [illegible] that New York will be [illegible] next fall. All the [illegible] and Democrats [illegible] rise to their cause [illegible] extend the [illegible] journals.

A WISE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of North Carolina adjourned on Saturday last, after enacted seven hundred and [illegible] single act during the [illegible] was of such a character [illegible] that it [illegible] and without the [illegible] ters. We have [illegible] other people, but [illegible] now the North [illegible] amused themselves [illegible] they were not [illegible] Boston Globe.

If this statement [illegible] ness and the ridiculous [illegible] had y for the enterprises [illegible] daily of Boston.

But instead [illegible] see the point.

If, however, it is published [illegible] ful and vile [illegible] ended to disparage [illegible] of the Northern [illegible] grants to avoid [illegible] from seeking [illegible] Carolina, we can [illegible] publication.

The falsehood is so [illegible] that it is to be hoped [illegible] have over-reached [illegible] absurd a report could [illegible] lieved by the most [illegible]

The Legislature of North [illegible] at the session just closed, [illegible] our statute books acts which [illegible] a salutary effect upon the [illegible] prosperity of the State. [illegible] of the Amendments to the Constitution if nothing else had been [illegible] have marked the labors of [illegible] with an importance which [illegible] it in the favorable [illegible] people.

ARE THE PEOPLE GOING MAD?

Ex-Vice-President Colfax was [illegible] South Bend on Saturday last, [illegible] escorted to the Court House [illegible] bers of people, who [illegible] livered an address of welcome. [illegible] Colfax replied in a long [illegible] was but a repetition of his [illegible] nations. His hearers appeared [illegible] satisfied, and at the conclusion [illegible] address said so in a resolution [illegible] which he was a model statesman, [illegible] perate and faithful, and that to [illegible] undiminished confidence in his honor and integrity, both as a public man and private citizen.

A day or two later the Honorable Oakes Ames arrives at his home, and is received by a great outpouring of the people, and a public dinner is tendered and accepted. The orator who receives him announces him as "a man who knows how to run a railroad, and won't lie."

The Indiana constituents of Mr. Colfax, and the Massachusetts constituents of Mr. Ames, all belong to the "Grecian morality party," and to-morrow would re-elect, by their *united* votes, either of these virtuous and honorable men to any office within their gift. And the Indiana Radicals are correct. Mr. Ames is a perjurer, and if the Massachusetts Radicals are correct, Mr. Colfax is a perjurer, if not a thief.

How do we [illegible] this condition? Why is it that open and [illegible] corruption in public men not only finds defenders and supporters, but [illegible] the only road to political success? The time has been when the [illegible] picion of dishonesty would [illegible] the career of a public servant. [illegible] the least stain upon the character of a public man and he disappeared from official life.

Now all is different. And the reason is as apparent as it is distressing.

> "Vice is a monster of such [illegible]
> To be hated [illegible]
> But soon to [illegible]
> We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

Just here we [illegible] The people themselves have caught the infection and have gotten in the second degree, if not the third. They pity the criminals if they do not embrace their crimes.

So we expect in a short time to see Kellogg and Colfax and Patterson and Ames all back in Congress, if not occupying more exalted positions in the Government.

We fear the people themselves have become corrupt.

The New York Juvenile Asylum, since its establishment, has taken care of more than 16,000 children, all of whom have been trained and prepared for situations. Besides the amount received from the city treasury, the Asylum requires about $10,000 annually, to cover current expenses.

An Indian tribe in Wisconsin have organized a brass band. The exasperated neighboring settlers sigh for the good old days of the war hoop.

THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR LOUISIANA—THE OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

All must regret that things have not been so managed in New Orleans as to avoid a collision. The Brooklyn *Eagle* regrets the appeal to force by the people of Louisiana as an unwise step, because it insures a triumph of the Federal Administration, which, right or wrong, will now put them down and keep them down. It had been proved conclusively to the country that the Government had been put into a false position by the action of General Grant, first in the interest of Pinchback, second in the interest of Kellogg. Public opinion was slowly but surely moving to the support of the people of Louisiana, and the Washington Government was bound in time to take the back track on the wrong road it had traveled.

The New York *Tribune* thinks that revolution and resistance to Federal bayonets, which it would come to in the end, is no remedy for the trouble—though a resort to force is natural enough, under the circumstances, to the people of Louisiana, irritated by the perpetuation in power of the Kellogg usurpation, and made desperate by the neglect of Congress to adjust their difficulties [illegible] but it is a desperate and hopeless revolution.

The New York *World* thinks that if [illegible] of the people reorganized [illegible] of the Kellogg government [illegible] could safely rely upon the power to [illegible] its authority. As it is, it is [illegible] movement that cannot prevail, and [illegible] the most ordinary [illegible] save for the strength of the Federal bayonets. In regard to the President's inaugural declaration that [illegible] office cannot be exercised in [illegible] safely at war with the [illegible] it would not be every [illegible] other State under this [illegible] *World* warns [illegible] might attack had been made [illegible] station in New York where [illegible] General Grant would have ordered troops from Governor's Island to the scene of disturbance without having been asked to do so by General Dix?

The New York *Herald* asks, "What will be the next State? The enforcement act is very comprehensive, and covers all the States." Louisiana is [illegible] concerned, though the President [illegible] as she has been rehabilitated in her political rights. Peace is good, but it was obtained at the cost of [illegible] and right. However, to use a homely adage, what cannot be cured must be endured, and that is just the condition the people of Louisiana are in. They have tried their strength with the Federal Government, and have succumbed.

The New York *Times* treats the [illegible] as a miserable attempt at a *coup* [illegible] and is content to think that [illegible] the question is disposed of in [illegible] Congress [illegible] probably see a salutary effect upon the [illegible] prosperity of the State. [illegible] of the Amendments to the Constitution if nothing else had been [illegible] have marked the labors of [illegible] with an importance which [illegible] it in the favorable [illegible] people.

THE CHICKAMAUGA.

In the strange mutations of time the famous Confederate privateer now flies the Spanish ensign at the mizzen; and is now undoubtedly in Havana, where she will be or has been rechristened, preparatory to commencing her task of patrolling the island of Cuba in quest of liberating expeditions.

She carried away from New York two ponderous iron gun carriages, one placed forward for a one hundred Parrott gun, and the other one, which is adapted for a pivot, is placed amidships. It is believed that she also has on board the cannons for the carriages and a large quantity of ammunition, that go as "stores."

This vessel was built at London in 1864, for a blockade runner, and was constructed to run thirteen knots with ten pounds steam pressure, which she has frequently done. She subsequently became a privateer, and as such run up a bill, amounting to $183,070, that is included in the recent award of the Geneva arbitration. She is said to be the swiftest steamer afloat, having done on several occasions sixteen knots an hour with steam and sail. Her officers expected to reach Havana in eighty-four hours after leaving New York.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

Those are the exemptions in the several States which, under a recent amendment of the law, are now made to apply to the National Bankrupt Act:

STATE EXEMPTIONS.

States.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total exclusive of National exemptions.
New Hampshire	$	$	$
Vermont			
Massachusetts			
Rhode Island			
Connecticut			
New York			
New Jersey			
Pennsylvania			
Delaware			
Maryland			
Virginia			
North Carolina			
South Carolina			
Georgia			
Florida			
Alabama			
Mississippi			
Louisiana			
Texas			
Arkansas			
Tennessee			
Kentucky			
Ohio			
Indiana			
Illinois			
Missouri			
Michigan			
Iowa			
Wisconsin			
California			
Minnesota			
Oregon			
Kansas			
Nebraska			
Nevada			

The amended act not only allows these State exemptions, but allows them, as against all liens, no matter how or where acquired, as well as debts contracted before its passage, the decisions of courts to the contrary notwithstanding. The exemptions are not only not uniform in the several States, but they are so large in many of them that if bankrupts take advantage of them it will be a heavy blow to the creditor class. These exemptions, particularly as they will be admitted, will cover all the property of a very large proportion of the people in the country, most of whom are small farmers or small merchants, mechanics and professional men.

THE ILLINOIS FREIGHT LAW UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has just rendered a decision which is likely to stimulate the excitement in the West on the transportation question. It has reversed the celebrated decision of Judge Tipton, of McLean county, affirming the constitutionality of the State law prohibiting railroad companies from charging discriminating toll rates, and sustains the appeal of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company against it. In the case in question it was charged that the company, contrary to the provisions of the law, charged 35 65 per thousand feet for transporting lumber from Chicago to Lexington, a distance of 110 miles, while from Chicago to Bloomington, a distance of 126 miles, it charged only $5 per thousand feet. The railroad company raised the points in defence, in the first place, that the charter of the company gave it the right to regulate the rates of transportation, and that the legislation interfering with this right was illegal. It also maintained that the $5 65 rate from Chicago to Lexington was reasonable and not excessive, and that the $5 rate for the lower distance to Bloomington was too low, but was rendered necessary by competition. The Circuit Court ruled that the Legislature had the right to regulate freight charges, but the Supreme Court of the State, on appeal, has reversed the judgment of the lower court. The Supreme Court, however, recognizes the authority of the State Legislature to prevent undue discrimination in railroad freight charges, but holds that in this case the Legislature has forbidden all discrimination, and provided for the forfeiture of the charter without giving the company an opportunity of sustaining its position. The act of the Legislature was therefore declared to be void, and contrary to the spirit and intent of the Constitution.

Alfred G. Jones, the defaulting bookkeeper of the Southern Bank of Georgia, is a native of Maine. The defalcation will amount to about thirty thousand dollars, and will not affect the capital of the bank. Mr. Jones was one of the most insinuating of carpet-baggers, but it took him two years to win the confidence of his employers, and realize the neat little sum above. He did it in such a manner, however, as to render his future residence out of the State a matter of necessity, which is, at least, some small relief.

OUR SENATORS.

In the arrangement of the new Committees in the United States Senate, Senator RANSOM has been placed upon the Committees on Military Affairs and Revision of the Laws, and Senator MERRIMON upon the Committees on Postoffices and Claims.

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Georgia			
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Alabama			
Mississippi			
Louisiana			
Texas			
Arkansas			
Tennessee			
Kentucky			
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THE CHANGE OF MINISTRY IN ENGLAND.

As our telegraphic columns have announced, the Gladstone Ministry, [illegible] Irish University Bill, have resigned, and will appeal to the people. The majority [illegible] Government was very [illegible] and upon a question of less importance and obscurity have been [illegible] defeated. Thus far, however, bad luck has thoroughly convinced and [illegible] that it became to be regarded as only carrying the entire Irish policy of the Premier. He considered, therefore, the vote as showing a want of confidence in his future administration, and he felt restrained to resign.

The bill upon which the Gladstone Cabinet has been defeated looked to the establishment of an Irish College which should be entirely non-sectarian; Dublin University and the Queen's University were to be abolished, and in their stead erected the Irish National University, which would confer its degrees upon the students of all colleges throughout Ireland, or upon any students who would pass its examination, no matter where he studied. To carry out this scheme fully, Trinity College had to be remodelled and its vast state endowments readjusted, so far as to serve national purposes.

This plan would seem to meet the real requirements of all classes, as it left the degrees open to all comers who could pass strict examination. But this is not what the Roman Catholic Bishops have demanded. They want an exclusive University for themselves, into which they would throw a compact Catholic young men to enter, its old of Trinity College, or Cork, Belfast, or Galway Colleges. The Protestant Nonconformists, however, of England, Ireland and Scotland, will support Mr Gladstone's measure, and, in the end, obtain success. The Bishops would rather have Trinity College and the present Universities just as they are, and obtain for themselves a sectarian institution. They have already protested against Mr. Gladstone's expansive plan, and they will endeavor to defeat it, even if it should overthrow the Gladstone Ministry, which has done so much for Ireland and for the Irish Catholics.

It would seem, from our dispatches this morning, that there is some hesitancy upon the part of the Conservatives to take charge of the Government and remodel the Cabinet, with a majority in Parliament opposed to them, although on this question they find themselves in control, and both parties are a little fearful of the result, should an appeal to the people be taken.

We hope the matter will be satisfactorily adjusted, as the vote shows the parties to be so evenly divided, and that there will be no necessity for an exciting canvass and election, which will have a more or less hurtful influence upon the industry and quiet of England and the whole world.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Disturbance.

Considerable excitement was caused in the neighborhood of Second and Nun street Thursday night by the discharge of pistols and the cries of stop thief, &c. We could not learn the cause of the disturbance, as no arrests were made by the police.

More Rowdyism.

A party of six men went to the house of Mr. S. D. Thurston, who resides in the Southern part of the city, near Kidder's mill, while this gentleman was absent on Thursday evening, and frightened the ladies terribly. It seems that this party went for no other purpose than to terrify the women and children, as they committed no other depredations.

River and Bar Improvement.

WILMINGTON, N. C., 13th March, 1873.

President of the Chamber of Commerce:

SIR:—Our usual monthly visit to the harbor improvements near New Inlet was made on Thursday, the 27th of February, on board the steam-tug Jas. T. Easton, Capt. Leary. That afternoon was spent with Capt. Phillips, assistant engineer in charge, in examining the works, also the beach and shoals in the vicinity.

The next morning (after spending the night at Smithville) in company with Capt. Phillips and Mr. Benton, visited Bald Head and its surroundings.

Thence, proceeding up Cape Creek, we landed at the bluff and walked across the island to the beach; thence up to the works, which we reached a little before sundown, and to Smithville, where we spent the night, returning to the city Saturday morning.

It having been reported that Federal Point was rapidly washing away, we were anxious to make a personal examination to ascertain the facts, but had not time to do so. A careful examination, however, was made of comparative maps of surveys, and a subsequent visit determined upon, but up to this time no favorable opportunity of doing so has been presented.

Since our last visit, on the 5th of February, embracing only three weeks of stormy, cold and disagreeable weather, there has been about one hundred and twenty (120) feet of foundation cribs placed in position and filled with stone, thus making the extreme length of the breakwater about thirty-eight hundred and seventy-two (3,872), which takes it on, to the shoal in front of Zeke's Island, and leaving about four hundred feet yet to construct.

About four hundred feet of the superstructure work is in course of construction, of which about three hundred feet are nearly ready for the finishing plank, while none has been completely finished.

The beach in front follows the work, as heretofore, and the shoals around it and Zeke's Island are making no very satisfactory [illegible] encouraging to report, as the channel at the inlet seems to be diverted into the main channel, and is carried down the main outlet of the lower harbor.

We are informed that the eastern side of the Horse Shoe Shoals is wearing off rapidly; also the two corners which produce the sharp angles of the channel in that locality, thereby materially straightening it.

From an examination of comparative maps and the statements of Captain Phillips, it does not appear that Federal Point is wearing off to the extent reported. A small portion only of the extreme sharp point has been taken off, while the beach inside and for [illegible] made up and enlarged.

It appears from the recent survey of the U. S. Coast Survey that the shoal or reef extending from Federal Point southwesterly, is in a continuous straight line to below Zeke's Island, with only four to six feet of water upon it at low tide, except a shoal about two hundred feet in width, which has ten feet. These are very significant facts.

The long line of narrow beach between the Inlet and Zeke's Island, embracing a distance of over eight or ten miles, remains pretty much in its former condition, [illegible] of exposure to the action of both wind and high tides, no outside jetties having been constructed of late, and the cultivation of grass or shrubbery for its protection and security has not been prosecuted with the energy which its necessity would seem to require.

At Bald Head the general current seems to have taken position outside of the old stone jetties very little current inside, and in a straight line in the direction of the old eastern channel.

Bald Head Point has wasted very little of late, Bald Head Shoal seeming disposed to form a junction with the mainland, and is almost bare at low tide, which serves as a check upon the shore current, which was apparent sometime ago. Still another shoal beyond, seems to be making out towards the fingers. In the meantime the draught of water upon the western bar and its rip, is said to be improving.

Capt. Childs, of the steamship Bowden Clyde, reports having passed in over the rip at dead low tide, on Sunday last, the 9th inst., without touching bottom, his ship drawing ten feet ten inches, and, moreover, coming in cautiously he sounded carefully entirely across, and nowhere found less than twelve feet of water.

Since our last report the general appropriation bill has passed both Houses of Congress and become a law. This bill appropriates one hundred thousand dollars for the Cape Fear river, being just two-thirds of the estimates of the engineer as necessary for the next fiscal year, and we very much fear his operations may be obstructed in producing the immediate available results for the benefit of our navigation which we had hoped for, but we feel assured of one thing: Col. Craighill will make the most of it.

The appropriation may seem, what it really is, small in proportion to the magnitude of the work, but under all the circumstances the general feeling in Congress attending the close of one Presidential term and the beginning of another, the heavy demand upon this fund and the division of it into many sections [illegible] as we did. And for which we are mainly indebted to our immediate Representative, the Hon. A. M. Waddell, whose active energy and untiring industry in the interest of his constituents has procured this liberal appropriation for us and carried it safely through the House. And also to our Senator, the Hon. Matt. W. Ransom, who ably defended it against being scaled in the Senate and giving it a safe escort through that body. To both these gentlemen we feel under large obligations for their more than ordinary efforts in the interest of their constituents, and we submit to the Chamber the propriety of making favorable notice of them.

We are informed that C. L. Craighill, engineer in charge of the works, made a visit of inspection on the 26th ult. As we were not made aware of his visit until after his departure, [illegible] the pleasure of seeing him.

For the Committee,
H. NUTT, Chairman.

WHAT IS SAID IN ENGLAND

OURSELVES AS OTHERS SEE US.

A Liberal English Journal on the Credit Mobilier Disclosures—The Corruption of American Congressmen Serving in Europe as an Argument in Favor of Caste.

[From the London Spectator, February 22d.]

Nothing can be more disheartening to Radicals, or indeed to any men who believe in self-government, than the revelations of corruption recently reported in from the United States, and yet we appear to discern among them one gleam of light. A belief in the corruptibility of American politicians has of late years been very widely spread in Europe, perhaps unduly spread, but until this month it was corrected by an impression that the Senate, at all events, was pure. That body was not elected by a Democracy, but by the *elite* of the people, the State Legislatures; it was filled by men of a different stamp from the representatives, and it had a long tradition of honor.—Its members might "job" as British ministers have jobbed, but the short tenure of American office might account for that, and after all some one must recommend for local appointments; but there was a belief that they would not betray their trust for money.

The revelations in the American Credit Mobilier case, and the Pomeroy case show, however, that this belief was ill-founded; that the position of Senator, the highest in the Union next to the President's is sometimes bought and sold; that the Legislatures which elect the Senate may be corrupted; and that in the Senate itself there exist men whose votes can be regularly purchased for a moderate sum of money. What is going to happen in consequence of these disclosures, that they were arraigning it in Congress, and that they gave reasons—that is, money—amounts of about £1,000 to Senators for their votes. How many Senators are implicated it is impossible to say, but it is certain that at least, and probably more than one, the Vice-President, has received money for his vote, and the evidence against [illegible] full enough, we should say, to secure conviction before [illegible] tribunal. It is certain that [illegible]

THE PRACTICE OF CARRYING BILLS BY [illegible]

has reached the Senate, that several men have received their votes without cause, and [illegible] Mr. Pomeroy, for instance, has been convicted of bribing a member of the Senate, in every one [illegible] by means [illegible] character, [illegible] does not cover a majority of the Senate, or anything like it, they do not [illegible] Senate practically [illegible]

Another [illegible] would [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1873.

OUR MANUFACTURES.

The Wonderful Story of Ten Years.

It would be difficult to compress into smaller space the vast amount of useful information which appears in the tabular statement of the manufactures of the whole country. We have fortunately been enabled to obtain this highly important exhibit from advance sheets, in anticipation of the regular publishing day, about two weeks hence. Let no one be repelled by a chronic dislike of figures from examining the remarkable statistics. The arrangement is simplicity itself. By a single glance across the line one may trace the growth in manufactures of each State, between the decennial periods when the last three censuses were taken. Looking up or down the columns he can instantly compare the development of any State, in this respect, with that of any other State; and he must be a dullard if the figures do not set him a-thinking on to the causes of the startling disparities he there finds. In point of suggestiveness—as key notes to possible editorials, lectures and books—the tables are solid masses of texts.

We will not undertake to preach from them much to-day; but refer to the accompanying letter of our Washington correspondent for out of the many interesting deductions and moralizations which naturally arise from their perusal. To our mind, the most striking thought is this: What a terrible thing is civil war; how it blasts and curses the fair land over which it rages! Here are the Northern States—led off by New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, which always stood at the top in the order named—doubling or more than doubling the value of manufactures between 1860 and '70; while the Southern States, nearly all of which exhibited large gains in this item of wealth between 1850 and '60, have made but small proportional advance in the last ten years. Virginia (including West Virginia) with all her recuperative energy, has gained but $12,000,000 on her returns for 1860, whereas the census of that year showed an increase of $21,000,000 over that of 1850. Georgia is the only one of the distinctly Southern States which has doubled the value of her manufactured products, thus keeping pace with the average development of all the Northern States. All the other Southern States which staked their fortunes on secession, and were made to feel the sharpest effects of war, fall far behind the ratio of improvement which they would have shown had peace not been broken.

Figures like these make clear the need for permanent restoration of the Union and the public blessings of a lasting Peace Society, the power of which among communities of the earth would have no parallel in the history of the world. The South would have no more need of a standing army than the North. Her resources would be developed as never before, and her people would be as one in defence of the flag. Had it been so for the last ten years, the Southern States would appear to a better advantage in the census of 1870 than they now do, and would be equal, if not more than equal, to the Northern States in the ratio of increase. It is not too late for the good policy to still have its long reign. Had it been so for the Southern States, the world

Wilmington Journal

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FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1873.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Robeson Court.

Under the new law changing the time of holding the Fall term of the Superior Court in the counties of Robeson and Brunswick, the next term for the former county will commence on the first Monday in October, instead of the fourth Monday in August, as heretofore.

Cotton Factory.

We understand that a movement is on foot to erect a cotton factory at Abbottsburg, in Bladen county, on the line of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad. Gen. J. C. Abbott has undertaken the matter and is now North for the purpose of canvassing for subscriptions. The proposition is to be placed at $100 per share.

Goldsboro' Baltimore.

We direct attention to the advertisement of Dr. J. H. Mills, Physician of Goldsboro.

Dr. Mills is a native born citizen of Dr. W. H. Mounce and R. H. Gregory, Esqs., of Charlotte. Both of these gentlemen are well known as legal advocates.

The Infirmary at Goldsboro is now filled with patients, and many remarkable cures have been reported.

It will be seen that Dr. Hunter, of such a visit to this portion of the State, including Wilmington.

Threatened Outrage and Robbery.

On last Monday night an outrage was threatened on the premises of Mr. S. E. Bell, of Aldermanbury. About 12 o'clock of that night Mr. Bell and his wife, who had spent the evening with neighbors, were awakened by a noise at the front door. They got up and found that a party of men had broken open the door and were in the act of entering the house. Mr. Bell engaged with them in a struggle, during which he received several severe wounds, he was overpowered by the intruders and thrown out of the house. He then ran around to the back door, which he found open, and entered the house, where he was met by his wife, who had armed herself with a gun. The sight of the gun caused the villains to flee, and Mr. Bell and his wife were left in possession of the field. They had previously locked the negro boy in the kitchen, and when he was released he reported that he had been struck on the head by one of the party with a pistol, and was thus rendered insensible. The negro not being willing to gain a standing position, the boy got a large trough leaning the opening door, instead back, and using the negro fearing his ears on, he quickly gave the alarm, when Mrs. Lewis and her brave boy set out to ascertain what was the matter. The party, on hearing them coming, precipitated a hasty flight, and the boy was by assistance of the door, but did not succeed in getting out before he was overtaken by Mrs. Lewis, who was close at his heels. The boy was taken to the magistrate's office, the other two were also taken in charge by the officers. The negro then sprang out of the window and disappeared, the ball sending the dogs after him, and he is now supposed to be hiding in the woods. Mr. Bell is confined to his room, suffering from the effects of the wounds he received. The Doctor had in his pocket-book, $15 75 in currency, several notes, tax receipts, &c., also a note for $100, which he had just indorsed, and which was wrapped in a piece of paper. The pocket-book was found on the premises, but the money, and what else was in it, were carried off. The Doctor is extremely sorry for his watch in the house.

The negro is of a dark color, with short whiskers; had on a dark knit coat, trimmed with red; dark pants, and black felt hat, which was patched. We also disappeared he left one shoe, and in tracking him it was discovered that he had abandoned the other.

We are glad to learn that although Mr. Bell received severe wounds, he is doing well, and out of danger. We also learn that the negro boy who was overpowered by the party is recovering rapidly from the effects of the blow he received on the head.

Number of Eggs that a Hen Can Lay.

The following item, which [illegible] long time, going [illegible] the agricultural press, shows [illegible] attention has ordinarily bestowed upon the [illegible] poultry keeping.

[illegible] that the [illegible] composed of [illegible] the [illegible] in the [illegible] cannot be [illegible] eggs, which in the [illegible] are distributed over [illegible] following months:

[illegible]	16 to 20
[illegible]	[illegible] to 120
[illegible]	120 to 135
[illegible]	[illegible] to 115
[illegible]	60 to 80
[illegible]	[illegible] to 60
[illegible]	35 to 40
[illegible]	15 to 20
[illegible]	5 to 10

[illegible] that it would not be possible to keep hens at their present high prices if they would not pay for their keeping, even at that rate.

As Mr. Gregg's estimate was based upon carefully kept accounts, we may doubt the accuracy of his statement, but it is certain that the number of eggs laid by a hen is astonishing, and that in New England, or, indeed, in the Northern States generally, the production could be largely increased if the hens were properly cared for.

A gentleman in Connecticut noticed two hens on a neighbor's premises that did not lay any eggs. He entered into an agreement with the owner of the hens to feed them, if he could have the eggs. The offer was accepted, and the hens were taken home. In a very short time they commenced laying, and continued to lay through the winter, producing an average of [illegible] eggs per day. The hens were [illegible] reported in Washington, by Gen. Watkins, of the United States Bureau of Statistics, to be the largest [illegible] of the kind ever [illegible] in this country.

Proceedings of the Board of County Commissioners.

A called meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was held last evening at their room in the Court House.

The following report was received and ordered to be spread upon the Minutes:

To the Honorable County Commissioners of New Hanover County:

The Auditing Committee appointed by you have to report that they have examined the account of E. R. Eagles, late Treasurer of this county, and they find that the following sums were in his hands at the date of his resignation:

County funds	$11,750 50
School [illegible]	9,865 [illegible]
Total	$21,616 [illegible]

They also found him [illegible] the present Treasurer of the county, to appear [illegible] account in the County Court House, on the first Monday in March 1st, 1873, as follows:

Forty-four coupons of value $25 each, in gold; sixty-eight coupons of value $5 each, in gold. The aggregate value, with premium paid, amounting to $885 50, were turned over in accordance of and by order of the Commissioners.

EDWARD E. BURR,
Chairman Com.

The Standing Committees were announced as follows:

Auditing Committee—Rice, Chadbourn and Morris.

Work House—Chairman Rice and Nixon.

Poor House—Chairman Chadbourn and Nixon.

Finance—Chairman Chadbourn and Morris.

Public Buildings—Chairman Rice and Chadbourn.

Lands, Roads and Bridges—Chairman Morris and Nixon.

Retail liquor licenses were granted to the following persons: R. E. Price, John Haar, Jr., and John Metz.

The Committee to whom was referred the matter of tax bill, asked for further time to report, which was granted.

On motion, the Board [illegible] to meet again on Monday, 24th inst.

Full Particulars of the Robbery and Attempted Murder of Dr. A. B. Lucas.

From a gentleman who visited Dr. Lucas, on Sunday last, we learn the following particulars in regard to the robbery and attempted murder committed upon him, on Wednesday evening, 12th instant, on account of which was reported in this paper on Friday morning last.

On Tuesday, 11th instant, a negro calling himself Alonzo Hartley, came to his house and represented himself as being sick and in need of medicine, and agreed that if the Doctor would prescribe for him he would [illegible] upon the plantation and pay for the same in work; to which the Doctor consented. On Wednesday evening, being shoeless, he asked him for a pair of old shoes or boots. The Doctor gave him a pair of boots, which the negro remarked he could not wear unless they were foxed, when he furnished him with leather for that purpose. About 7 o'clock in the evening, when the Doctor and his family were seated in the house, the negro sent word by a colored boy for him to come into the kitchen and show him how to cut out the tops. The Doctor went, and as he entered the kitchen the negro sent the boy to the horse trough to put one piece of the leather in it, saying he would have time to mend but one boot that night, which was evidently only a manœuvre to get the boy out of the way. The Doctor then stooped down to cut the leather, when the negro dealt him a severe blow on the back of the head—so severe, indeed, that he fell to the floor. The blows were repeated until he was rendered insensible, the negro not all willing him to gain a standing position. He [illegible] floor trough leaving the [illegible] door instead back, and using the negro fearing his ears on, he quickly gave the alarm, when Mrs. Lewis and her brave boy set out to ascertain what was the matter. The party, on hearing them coming, precipitated a hasty flight, and the boy was by assistance of the door, but did not succeed in getting out before he was overtaken by Mrs. Lewis, who was close at his heels. The boy was taken to the magistrate's office, the other two were also taken in charge by the officers. The negro then sprang out of the window and disappeared, the ball sending the dogs after him, and he is now supposed to be hiding in the woods. Mr. Bell is confined to his room, suffering from the effects of the wounds he received. The Doctor had in his pocket-book, $15 75 in currency, several notes, tax receipts, &c., also a note for $100, which he had just indorsed, and which was wrapped in a piece of paper. The pocket-book was found on the premises, but the money, and what else was in it, were carried off. The Doctor is extremely sorry for his watch in the house.

The negro is of a dark color, with short whiskers; had on a dark knit coat, trimmed with red; dark pants, and black felt hat, which was patched. When he disappeared he left one shoe, and in tracking him it was discovered that he had abandoned the other.

We are glad to learn that although Mr. Bell received severe wounds, he is doing well, and out of danger. We also learn that the negro boy who was overpowered by the party is recovering rapidly from the effects of the blow he received on the head.

Pardon of a Bigamist.

Thomas R. Bird, who was convicted of bigamy about two years ago and sentenced to the penitentiary from Alexandria, Virginia, was pardoned on Thursday last, by Governor Walker, of Virginia. The Governor gives several reasons for this pardon. The jury thought there were such extenuating circumstances that if the law had permitted they would have limited the punishment to a less time in the penitentiary. Bird had already been in prison over twenty months, and his pardon had been asked for by more than three hundred worthy citizens, including one hundred members of the General Assembly.

A New York working girl named Ellen Leombert, who had been seduced by one Larkin, a tailor, took poison Sunday morning, in her grief and shame at his deserting her. A stomach pump was at once applied and antidotes administered, but, after suffering great pain through the night, she died Monday afternoon. Her sister was with her when she died, and Larkin came to the hospital and, on learning that she was dead, professed much grief, and had the effrontery to ask for a lock of her hair.

Charles H. Tisdale, the Norwich fireman, who was arrested for stealing silver plate at the Boston fire, pleaded guilty before the Superior Court, in Boston, Wednesday, and was allowed to return home in consideration of the fact that he was not a thief in the ordinary sense, appropriating the goods rather than see them burn up, and that he supported an aged mother, a widowed sister and blind brother, who would be helpless without his aid.

The defendant officers who arrested him urged the court and government attorney to be lenient, and were successful in even getting the costs remitted, and procuring him transportation home. It was a very humane and magnanimous act on the part of the prosecuting officers.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Lucille, Bennett, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Schr Jessie B Smith, Williams, New York, A D Cazaux.

Schr Stacy Scott, Derrickson, New York, Williams & Murchison.

Schr Emma C Rommell, Risley, New York, Master.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakely, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth.

March 17 Schr Joseph Fish, Hupper, Wilmington, Del, Vick & Mebane.

German Barque Rudolph, Parke, Liverpool, Moffitt & Co.

German Konigina Auguste, Lador, London, Master.

Norwegian Brig Rufus, Jonnason, London, Heide Bros.

Schr Fairfield, Roberts, Fairfield, DeRosset & Co.

Schr A G Ireland, Townsend, Baltimore, Moffitt & Co, with guano for Navassa Guano Co.

Schr Bay, Dennis, Jacksonville, Edwards & Hall.

Schr S C Elwon, Moore, Jacksonville, Edwards & Hall.

Schr Gold Leaf, Fulcher, New River, Edwards & Hall.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Childs, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

German Barque Bertha, Salwartz, Hamburg, Master.

Norwegian Barquentine, La Belle, Skare, Bristol, Heide Bros.

Norwegian Brig Frau, Anderson, Gloucester, Heide Bros.

Swedish Brig Delphin, Stafnerin, Antwerp, in ballast, Heide Bros.

German Barque Burgermeister Kerstein, Ehsenreich, Liverpool, Willard Bros.

Schr Linda Murchison, Jones, New York, Williams & Murchison.

Norwegian Brig Rona, Sarsen, Liverpool, Heide Bros.

March 19—German Barque Sonnabend, Pust, Gent, Moffitt & Co.

German Barque Norwartz, Clubby, Genk, Willard Bros.

Br Barque Wild Hunter, Errickson, Liverpool, D. Rosset & Co.

CLEARED.

Schr Brave, Foss, Providence, G G Barker & Co.

Schr B F Farnham, Brewster, Boston, E Kidder & Son.

Brig Waltham, Tinan, New York, G G Barker & Co.

Spanish Barque Oquendo, Remontaria, Rotterdam, James Anderson & Co.

German Brig Favorite, Craft, Rotterdam, Mother & Co.

Steamship Lucille, Bennett, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Brig Redwood, Melville, Havana, Northrop & Cumming.

Schr Ida Bella, Fisher, New York, Williams & Murchison.

Br Schr Carleton, Albarry, Nassau, E Kidder & Son.

Schr Geo B McFarland, McFarland, Boston, J H Chadbourn & Co.

Br Barque Garstrang, Thornton, Liverpool, Vick & Mebane.

EXPORTS

COASTWISE.

Providence—Schr Brave—130,000 ft lumber.

Boston—Schr B F Farnham—130,000 feet lumber.

New York, Brig Waltham—1,550 bbls rosin.

Baltimore, Steamship Lucill—328 bbls rosin, 95 casks spirits turpentine, 150 bales cotton, 42,934 feet lumber, 50 bdls hides, 24 pkgs merchandise.

New York, Schr Ida Bella—1,817 bbls rosin, 120 casks spirits turpentine, 16 bales cotton, 184 bbls tar, 100 lighters.

Boston, Schr Geo B McFarland—225,000 feet lumber.

Philadelphia—Steamship Pioneer—597 bbls rosin, 116 casks spirits turpentine, 221 bales cotton, 150 bbls tar, 100 bbls pitch, 183 bushels peanuts, 12 tons old iron, 42 empty ale kegs, 10,150 shingles, 9,000 lumber, 15 pkgs merchandise.

COASTWISE.

Boston, Brig Favorite, 2,112 bbls rosin.

Newport, Barque Olgendo, 1,458 bbls rosin.

Boston, Brig Redwood—120,716 ft lumber.

Newport, Br Schr Carleton, 28,000 feet lumber, 250,000 shingles.

Liverpool, Br Barque Garstrang—2,662 bbls rosin, 501 casks spirits turpentine.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., March 20, 1873.

STEAMSHIPS.

Rebecca Clyde, Childs, Bltg, A D Cazaux

BARQUENTINES.

Norwegian La Belle, Skare, dis, Heide Bros

BARQUES.

German Sonnabend, Pust, dis, Moffitt & Co

German Norwartz, Clubby, dis, Willard Bros

Br Wild Hunter, Errickson, dis, DeRosset & Co

German Bertha, Schwartz, dis, Master

German Burgermeister Kerstein, Ehsenreich, dis, Willard Bros

German Rudolph, Paske, dis, Moffitt & Co

German Konigina Auguste, Lador, dis, Master

Spanish Juanita, Maurari, dis, Willard Bros

Br Lily, Aveline, Monroe, dis, J R Blossom & Evans

BRIGS

Norwegian Rona, Anderson, dis, Heide Bros

Swedish Delphin, Stafnerin, dis, Heide Bros

German Rana, Sarsen, dis, Heide Bros

Norwegian Rufus, Jonnason, dis, Heide Bros

Br Emeroidon, Gould, dis, J R Blossom & Evans

Andalinza, Matthewson, dis, E Kidder & Son

C S Packard, Packard, ldg, W I, Northrop & Cumming

Home, Genn, ldg, Boston, G G Barker & Co

Altavela, Cousins, ldg, E Kidder & Son

SCHOONERS.

Linda Murchison, Jones, dis, Williams & Murchison

A G Ireland, Townsend, dis, Moffitt & Co

Joseph Fish, Hupper, dis, Vick & Mebane

Fairfield, Roberts, dis, DeRosset & Co

Jessie B Smith, Williams, dis, A D Cazaux

Sunny South, Derrickson, dis, Williams & Murchison

Emma C Rommell, Risley, dis, Master

Telumah, Patterson, dis, Northrop & Cumming

Katie P Lunt, Pomeroy, dis, Master

Ann and Susan, Rodgers, ldg, W I, E Kidder & Son

Lillias, Griffin, repg, G G Barker & Co

George & Emily, Hutchison, rpg, G G Barker & Co

Charles E Jackson, dis, Willard Bros

List of Vessels Sailed for this Port.

CARDIFF.

Metcow, McCulloch, sld Oct 17

NEWPORT (WALES).

Delta Peterson, sld Nov 12

NEW YORK.

Schr Mary Price, Newton, sld March 17

Schr John, Williams, sld March 13

LIVERPOOL.

Br Barque Geo Booth, Seaman, sld Feb 19

Wild Hunter, Erichsen, sld Feb 1

LONDON.

German Brig Montag, Stromstadt, sld Feb 5

HAMBURG.

Br Brig Essex, Smith sld Jan 26

CUXHAVEN.

Essex, Smith, sld Jan 27

CARDENAS.

Brig J M Burns, Wilson, sld Jan 31

BOSTON.

Russian Barque Hilda, Blomquist, sld March 11

BELFAST.

Eintracht, Muswick, sld Feb 29

BAWAW.

Frederick Scalla, Waack, sld Feb 28

VICK & MEBANE,

Cotton Factors,

AND

General Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Liberal Advances made.

☞ Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, and Country Produce, and orders for the same solicited.

☞ Bagging and Ties on hand for sale.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current

Bacon—		Lumber (M.)—	
Hams, sugar cured	13 @ 14	Dry Bds, 10 in	12
Shoulders, Sides & Jowls	11 @ 12	Assorted	10 00 @ 12 00
New	7 75 @ 8 00	Scantling, 10 to 20 ft	9 00 @ 10 00
Canvas, per lb	12 @ 13	Shingles, sawed	3 00 @ 3 50
Tallow	6 @ 7	Timber, (cubic feet)	
Adamantine, lb	15 @ 17	Rockfish	1 75 @ 2 00
Sperm	50 @ 55	Rockland	1 50 @ 1 75
Wax, per lb		Molasses, per gallon—	
Beeswax	25 @ 27	Cuba, clayed	40 @ 45
Tallow	8 @ 9	do bbls	50 @ 52
Candles	25 @ 28	Sugar House	60 @ 62
Candles, per lb	20 @ 22	do bbls	65 @ 70
Adamantine	18 @ 20	Syrup, bbls	45 @ 50
Sperm	45 @ 50	do N O	80 @ 85
Wax	35 @ 40	Nails, per lb	6 @ 7
Corn Meal, per bushel	90 @ 95	Oils, per gallon,	
Corn	85 @ 90	Linseed	67 @ 70
Cotton, per lb—		Spirits	60 @ 65
Ordinary	12 @ 14	Machine	75 @ 2 00
Yarn, per lb	40 @ 45	Kerosene	30 @ 35
Carpetings, per lb	30 @ 35	Pork, Mess	15 @ 16
Cheese, per lb	18 @ 22	Prime	13 @ 14
Coffee—		Potatoes—	
Rio	22 @ 25	Sweet	90 @ 1 00
Laguayra	22 @ 25	Irish	1 25 @ 1 50
Corn—		Provisions, per lb—	
No 1	1 00 @ 2 00	Hams	15 @ 16
No 2	1 00 @ 1 50	Middling	12 @ 13
No 3	1 00 @ 1 50	Shoulders	11 @ 12
Mullets	3 00 @ 4 00	Hog round	10 @ 11
Herring,		Beef	10 @ 11
Cod	8 @ 9 00	(smoked)	
Mackerel	6 00 @ 7 00	Hams	17 @ 18
No 1, per 3 lb	40 @ 45	Middlings	15 @ 16
No 2	35 @ 40	Shoulders	14 @ 15
No 3	30 @ 35	Dry Salted	
Flour, per bbl, North'n	8 00 @ 9 00	Middlings	12½ @ 13
Family	8 50 @ 11 00	Shoulders	11 @ 12
Extra	7 50 @ 8 00	Hog round	10 @ 11
North Carolina,		Beef	10 @ 11
Family	7 00 @ 10 00	Lard, N. C.	10 @ 11
Superfine	6 75 @ 8 25	do Northern	11 @ 12
Grist, per bbl	5 @ 5 25	Butter, N. C.	15 @ 20
Gunny Bags	23 @ 25	do Northern	25 @ 35
Guano, Peruvian,		Cheese	15 @ 18
Per ton, on time	$55 00	Pork, Northern, per bbl	
Grain, per bushel,		City Mess	15 00 @ 15 50
Corn	90 @ 95	Prime	12 00 @ 13 00
Meal	90 @ 95	Rump	13 00 @ 15 00
Oats	70 @ 75	Salt, Alum, per	
Peas, Cow	1 00 @ 1 00	bag 2 bush	1 90 @ 2 00
Rice, per lb—		Liverpool, per	
Carolina	8½ @ 9	cargo	0 00 @ 0 00
Rice, per bbl		Provisions	0 00 @ 1 00
Cleaned	4 @ 5	American	1 00 @ 1 75
Rough	2 @ 3	Sugar, lb—	
Rope, per lb	12 @ 15	Porto Rico	11 @ 12
Salt, per sack—		Cuba	11 @ 12
Eastern	1 00 @ 1 10	Clarified	12 @ 12½
Liverpool	1 00 @ 1 10	Crushed	12 @ 12½
Kanawha	1 00 @ 1 10	Powdered	12 @ 12½
American	1 00 @ 1 10	Soap, per lb—	
Sheep	2 @ 3	Northern	7 @ 8
Shot, per bag	2 50	Sanders, per M	
Soap, per lb	7 @ 8	Contract	2 25 @ 2 50
Starch	7 @ 8	Common	2 25 @ 2 50
Tobacco, per lb—		Staves, per M—	
Leaf	10 @ 50	W O Hhd	0 00 @ 0 00
Manufactured	30 @ 60	R O Hhd	0 00 @ 0 00
Whiskey, 1 gallon	1 25 @ 2 00	Tar, per bbl	2 50 @ 2 75
Spirits Turpentine,		Timber, hewn	0 00 @ 0 00
per gallon	42 @ 43	Wheat, per bushel	1 40 @ 1 50
Apple Jack	1 75 @ 1 75	Wool, per lb	25 @ 30

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS,

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, March 20, 1873.

THE WEEK.—There has been a general depression in all branches of trade during the week, and the volume of business has been comparatively light. Rosin, Spirits Turpentine and Tar have shown no animation whatever, and almost in every instance of sales prices have been in favor of the purchaser. Cotton has ruled very dull and inactive, with such light transactions that it has barely been an object of inquiry. The Provision market has remained unchanged. The tone of the market has been very weak, though no positive decline has been declared. The Flour and Grain market has ruled very quiet and easy, with very few fluctuations of prices. Groceries are quiet and heavy, with very little enquiry. Guanos.—There is a large export demand current, and heavy shipments are made almost daily to the surrounding country. Dry Goods.—There has been a very weak, though no positive decline has been declared. The Flour and Grain market has ruled very quiet and easy, with very few fluctuations of prices. Groceries are quiet and heavy, with very little enquiry. Guanos.—There is a large export demand current, and heavy shipments are made almost daily to the surrounding country. Dry Goods.—There has been a vast improvement in this line—new goods are coming forward rapidly and all the lines of transportation are crowded with freight going into the country. There is no change in any of the leading fabrics, and it is thought that prices will range about the same as last season. The Money market is very tight. The great scarcity for money is still felt in the Northern cities, and our local market is extremely sensitive of pressure. The banks are discounting only the most acceptable paper, and are refusing to discount for those only who have strong claims upon them. The special features of the markets and the changes in prices for the leading articles are reviewed as follows:

COTTON.—The market since last report has been dull and the tone has been weak, with a declining tendency. The week now noticed at the close of our last review, resulting chiefly from the adverse Liverpool and New York reports, has been further developed this week by late dispatches confirming the depressing news previously reported, and advising us of further declines. This has had the effect of demoralizing the market here to some extent, buyers being unwilling to operate on the unfavorable outlook. The declines during the week have been numerous and the market is fully 2 cents under last week's quotations of the ordinary grades. Fine grades have also declined, but to what extent we cannot tell, on account of the extreme small transactions. The receipts were upwards of 1,000 bales, and with exports of no consequence, the stock has increased and is about 5,000 bales.

The cotton movement for the week as compared with last week shows a slight gain in receipts, but a large decrease in expectations.—The receipts at all the ports for the week were 83,343 bales against 82,307 bales last week, 107,528 bales the previous week, and 109,153 bales three weeks since. The total receipts since September 1st, 1872, are 2,880,328 bales, against 2,342,633 for the corresponding period of the previous year. By this it will be seen that the increase since September 1st, 1872, amounts to 537,713 bales.—The exports from all the ports for the week were 44,738 bales, against 61,770 bales the same date last year.—The total exports for the expired portion of the cotton year are 1,736,517 bales, against 1,43,250 bales for same time last year. The stock at all the ports is 523,553 bales, against 466,710 bales for same date last year.—The stocks at the interior towns are 106,878 bales, against 83,113 bales last year. The stock of cotton in Liverpool is 632,000 bales, against 654,000 bales last year. The amount of American cotton afloat for Great Britain is 253,000 bales, against 203,000 bales last year. The amount of Indian cotton afloat for Europe is 144,000 bales, against 145,000 bales last year.

The sales for the week foot up only 17 bales at 15, 16@17 cents & lb. We quote nominally as follows:

Ordinary	14 cents.
Good Ordinary	16 "
Low Middling	17½ "
Strict Low Middling	17¾ "
Middling	18 @ 18¼ "
Strict Middling	18½ "

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—There has been a daily and rapid decline in this article during the week just brought to a close. The tone of the market under the adverse reports from New York and Northern markets, has been very heavy and unsettled, and prices have declined as follows: Friday, 3 cents; Saturday, 1 cent; Monday, 1 cent; Tuesday, 3 cents; Wednesday, 1 cent, and closes today very quiet and easy at 51 cents. The influences operating upon this article is much the same as upon rosin, except that of the foreign export trade. There is a slight falling off in this demand from last year, but for the past two or three weeks there has been considerable purchases to supply this demand, and the outlook is more favorable. The receipts for the week 1,767 casks against 1,078 casks for last week, is an increase of 689 casks. The exports have been large, but not equal to the receipts, and the stock has slightly increased, and is on round numbers 6,000 casks. The sales for the week were as the following table contains:

Friday	25 casks at 57	cts.	gal.
Saturday	30 "	56	"
Do	20 "	56	"
Monday	25 "	53	"
Tuesday	50 "	52	"
Do	60 "	52	"
Wednesday	150 "	51	"
Thursday	50 "	51	"

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The influences operating upon this particular branch of Naval Stores during the week just ended has been adverse to prices, and the market has ruled very quiet and steady, and prices have declined from 75 cents. Receivers have experienced considerable difficulty to effect sales, on account of the indisposition shown among buyers to purchase at the figures asked. The supply in the country seems to be inexhaustible, as at this season last year several of our distillers had ceased operations. The receipts for the week, 1,003 bbls., against 2,718 bbls. for last week, show an increase of 1,323 bbls. The exports have, however, been of some importance, and the stock in market remains nearly the same, say 5,000 bbls. The market closes quiet and easy at $2 25 for hard, $1 00 for yellow dip, and $1 00 for virgin—the latter subject to a deduction of one-fifth. The receipts and sales for the week were as follows:

	Bbls.	Rec'd.	Yellow Dip.	Virgin.
Friday	450	$3 00	$ 75	$ 75
Saturday	426	3 00	4 75	4 75
Monday	1,162	2 75	4 50	4 50
Tuesday	753	2 75	4 50	4 50
Wednesday	567	2 75	4 50	4 50
Thursday	700	2 25	4 00	4 00

ROSIN.—The general rosin market continues dull and prices have become more irregular since last report. There has, however, been a large movement in Strained, both on spot and for future delivery, most of futures being for April delivery, buyers option. The outlook is more favorable at the present, inasmuch as there are 18 full-rigged vessels taking cargoes. The business operating upon the rosin market for some time past has been the falling off in the foreign export trade and the accumulated stocks in New York and other cities where the article is consumed. As regards the market for Friday, Strained opened weak at about stated and 500 bbls. changed hands at a decline of 10cents. Saturday's dullness continued and 500 bbls. were sold at a further decline of 10 cents. Monday there was a slight improvement in the tone of the market and 1,000 bbls. were sold for April delivery, E, O, at $2 80 @ 2 85. Tuesday morning the market declined 5 cents. Transactions were free both spot and future, and in the evening the market reacted and closed with an advance over previous day's decline. The sales were 1,000 bbls. April delivery, E, O, at $2 85 @ 675 bbls. April storage at $2 75; 500 bbls. on spot at $2 65 and 165 bbl. on spot at $2 50 and 115 bbls. opaque at $2 75. Wednesday the market was inactive with sales of 300 bbls. at $2 70. Friday at the close of our report the market continues very quiet and weak at $2 70. In New Bern and Palmyra there has been no movement whatever the market being entirely nominal at last week's figures. The receipts for the week were 1,767 bbls. The exports were 8,962 bbls. and the stock in market is on round numbers 100,000 bbls.

TAR.—There has also been a general demoralization in the market for this article, and quite the reverse of the previous week, there has been a dull and declining market. The first two days of our review Friday and Saturday there was no change visible in the market. The receipts were liberal and the demand good. But on Monday a reaction took place and sales were made at a decline of 15 cents. Tuesday the descendency continued and the market further declined 17½ cents. Wednesday the market exhibited no improved feeling and prices again declined 2½ cents. To-day at the close of our writing the market still remains quiet and easy, with a decline of 5 cents. The receipts for the week, 1,263 bbls. against 1,078 bbls. for last week, is an increase of 185 bbls. The exports are very light and the stock in market has increased and is about 2,800 bbls. The market closes quiet and easy at $2 75 ₱ bbl. The receipts and sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	240 bbls. at	$ 2 25	per bbl.
do	250 "	" 3 15	"
Saturday	100 "	" 3 30	"
do	250 "	" 3 15	"
Monday	170 "	" 3 00	"
do	200 "	" 3 15	"
do	100 "	" 3 25	"
Tuesday	100 "	" 2 85	"
do	250 "	" 2 82½	"
do	150 "	" 3 00	"
Wednesday	200 "	" 2 80	"
do	100 "	" 3 05	"
Thursday	207 "	" 2 75	"

* In order.

GRAIN.—Since our last review the grain market has been very quiet and prices have ruled very regular. The cargo arrivals have been very few indeed, as also the sales, only one being reported during the week of 2,855 bushels at 75c cents. This was a slight advance, but the market is quoted easier, and arrivals would hardly bring more than 75 cents. The receipts for the week, 7,750 bushels, against 11,588 bushels for last week, is a decrease of 6,858 bushels, and from all sources were as follows: From Philadelphia, 2,369 bushels; from Baltimore, 1,527 bushels; from New York, 1,236 bushels; per schooner Fairfield, 2,035 bushels, and by wilmington and Weldon Railroad 483 bushels. Dealers are selling from store at 85 cents for mixed and 92½ cents for white meal per bushel, highest figures including sacks. Oats.—The market has exhibited no change. The receipts are light, but are amply adequate to the demands. Sells from store at 67½@70 cents ₱ bushel, sacks included. — Peas.—Have declined during the week 10 cents. The receipts are large, and the demands are light and are supplied at the following quotations: $1 10@$1 15 for cow, $1 25@$1 30 for clay, and $1 60@$1 70 for white, ₱ bushel.——Rice.—Is in good stock and fair demand. Sells from store in bbls. and tierces at 8@8¼ cents ₱ lb.——Corn Meal.—The city mills are supplying the demands at 92½@95 cents ₱ bushel, sacks included.

PROVISIONS.—In Provisions there has been very little movement and the general feeling in the market is weaker. There has existed a fair demand and prices have been maintained for the sales that have transpired, but at the close it is thought that the market has reached its highest prices and will retract. There has been some small lots of North Carolina bacon received but it has not been in lots of sufficient size to make a wholesale market and our quotations are still nominal, though we think are correct. We quote North Carolina bacon as follows: 10½@11 cents for shoulders; 11½@12½ cents for sides; 12@13 cents for hog round; 15@16 cents for hams. We quote *Western Smoked Meats* at 8½@9 cents for shoulders, 10½@11 cents for sides, 18@19 cents for hams. *Dry Salted* sells at 7½@8 cents for shoulders, 9½@10 cents for sides.——Lard.—North Carolina Lard is scarce and wanted.—Sells at 12@12½ cents ₱ lb. Northern steam refined, in buckets and tubs, sells at 10½@11 cents ₱ lb.

FERTILIZERS.—By the arrivals of several cargoes of late, the market is freely supplied with all kinds now in demand here. We quote at the following rates: Peruvian Guano, of Chincha Islands $75, $77 50; do do, Guanape, $70; Carolina Fertilizer, $63 time; $48 cash; $40@50; Reese's Challenge Soil Phosphate $60@65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco Guano, $55; Navassa Guano $55 cash, and $65, time; Ogle Tyler & Co.'s Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Williams Raw Bone Superphosphate, $62½; Lee Manufacturing Company's Pure Bone, $50; do do, double refined Potash (?), $80; do do, No. 1 Phosphate Guano, $60; Berger & Bro's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; B. D. Sea Fowl, $50 cash, and $55 time.

WOOD.—The wood market is well stocked and prices are a fraction lower. Oak and Ash in large supply, but Pine is scarce and wanted. Sells from flat by the cord and in large quantities as follows:

Pine	$7 25@$3 50
Swamp Ash	4 00
Split Ash	4 00@4 25
Oak	4 25@5 00
Blackjack	4 75@5 00

TIMBER.—The Timber receipts for the past week have been very heavy and upwards of 40 rafts have come to market. The receipts have been mostly of the lower qualities and prices for ordinary grades have declined from $8 to $7 ₱ M. Fancy grades have well sustained their former prices. The City Mills will purchase of the following rates:

Lots Prime Mill Timber	
Lots Good	$15 00@16 00
Lots Prime, square sawed	14 00@15 00
Extra Rice Timber	12 00@13 00
Prime Rice Timber	11 00@12 00
Common "	9 00@10 00
Prime Square Timber	8 00@9 00
Common "	7 00@8 00

SHINGLES.—The trade in this article is confined mostly to exporters. We quote ₱ spot $3 88 and 11 cents at 29 50 ₱ M.

General Market Reports.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Financial.

NEW YORK, March 19—6 P. M.—Money 1-32 to 1-16 commission. Sterling Exchange quiet and steady. Gold 112½ to 113. Government securities steady. State Bonds very dull.

Commercial.

Cotton easier—sales of 1,202 bales; Uplands 19½ cents; Orleans 19¾ cents. Flour quiet. Whiskey closed at 93 cents. Wheat 1 to 2 cents higher—White Western $2 to $2 08. Corn a shade firmer and in moderate demand. Rice quiet at 8 to 8½ cents. Mess Pork firm and quiet. Lard steady and quiet. Naval Stores quiet. Tallow active at 8½ to 8¾ cents. Freights quiet.

Cotton—net receipts 504 bales; gross receipts 2,962 bales; sales to-day for export 180 bales; sales last evening of 100 bales; sales to-day for future delivery amounted to 21,500 bales, as follows: March, 18; to 18, cents; April, 18⅞ to 18 11-16 cents; May, 18 to 18⅞ cents; June, 18¾ to 19, cents; July, 19 cents.

AUGUSTA, March 19—6 P. M.—Cotton dull and nominal; low middling 17 cents; receipts 392 bales; sales 188 bales.

BOSTON, March 19—6 P. M.—Cotton dull—middling 19 cents; gross receipts 202 bales; sales of 100 bales; stock on hand 11,000 bale.

NORFOLK, March 19—6 P. M.—Cotton—net receipts 1,149 bales; exports coastwise 1,109 bales; sales 25 bales; stock on hand 7,402 bales.

MEMPHIS, March 19.—6 P. M.—Cotton quiet; low middling 17 to 17¼ cents; net receipts 1,363 bales; shipments 1,623 bales; stock on hand 49,050 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 19—6 P. M. Cotton lower—middling 18¼ cents; net receipts 719 bales; sales of 400 bales; exports coastwise 760 bales; stock on hand 52

Wilmington Journal

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1873.

STATE NEWS.

The Baptist Fair at Raleigh has proved very successful.

Among the graduates of the Maryland College of Pharmacy, Baltimore, was John R. Marshall, of this State.

Two cows from Caswell county were on exhibition at Raleigh on Wednesday; one weighed 2,200, and the other 2,000 pounds.

The little daughter of Mr. Jerome Bullabey, of Northampton county, burnt to death on Tuesday last from its clothing taking fire.

Mr. Urban Pegg, of Davie county, was killed overboard and drowned on the Yadkin river by a snag on the night of February, 23rd.

The new Board of Trustees of the Insane Asylum at Raleigh met on Wednesday last and elected Dr. [illegible] Superintendent.

Mr. Columbus Powell, of Columbus county, [illegible] Board of Agriculture.

[illegible] of the Law Library [illegible]

[illegible] Wm. M. Shipp, [illegible] Seven Lines [illegible]

The Rocky Mount Mail [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Edgecombe [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Cox [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Cox [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Cox